

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1834.

FOR CONGRESS—DISTRICT

No. 4.—JAMES RUSSELL, of West Cambridge.

The Reports of the Heads of the Departments—with the exception of that of the Post Master General, which we published yesterday—occupy so much room, that we must content ourselves with publishing a synopsis of each, embracing all the prominent facts and recommendations contained in the original documents. The first on the list, is

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

This document commences with a handsome compliment to the high standing of the Army, which in all the essential requisites of capacity and conduct, does honor to itself and the country.

The duties assigned to the dragoons, of establishing tranquillity among the Indians west of Arkansas and Missouri, have been successfully performed, without a single act of hostility, and in a manner reflecting great credit upon Col. Dodge, the commander of the expedition.

The Report of the Chief Engineer shows that the Cumberland Road, east of Wheeling, will soon be completed, and that no further appropriation will be asked for that object. The recommendation of the Chief Engineer, that an addition be made to the number of his corps, receives the approbation of the Secretary, who is of opinion that their number should be so far augmented as to ensure their personal attention to all the objects within the control of the Engineer Department. A similar re-organization of the Topographical corps is recommended, in pursuance of a project submitted by the officer at its head.

The act of March, 1829, "to continue the present mode of supplying the army of the United States," expires by its own limitation on the 2d of March next. The Subsistence Department, which was continued by this act, has been found highly useful to the army, and beneficial to the public, by the efficiency and economy of its administration, and its continuance is strongly recommended.

At the last session of Congress so much of the laws as authorize the conferring of brevets for ten years' service in one grade, was repealed, and the nomination of all officers who had completed that term prior to the repeal, was confirmed. This change seems to bear with some severity upon those who had served during the greater portion, but not the whole of such term—and it is suggested, whether justice does not require such a modification of this law as to authorize the granting of brevets to every one whose term of ten years had commenced before its repeal, at the end of such term, if the condition of the law shall be fulfilled.

The disclosures which have been made during the last session, shew the necessity of a thorough investigation into the operation of the laws granting pensions and gratuities for military services. It is ascertained, that many frauds have been committed, some in the application for pension and others in the continuance of these payments. As these disclosures have been the result of accident, it is impossible to judge to what extent frauds may have been committed, but enough has occurred to render some new mode of proceeding necessary to detect and check these abuses—some plan of operation should be adopted which while it ensures to the honest and gallant survivors of the revolution, all that they expect, and all that the country has provided shall at the same time lay open the frauds which have been committed, and prevent their recurrence hereafter. An examination at the residence or in the neighbourhood of each person now drawing a pension, into the circumstances of his case, appears to present the only effectual means of accomplishing the desired object. The provision of law for the establishment of a pension office, as a branch of the War Department, expires by its own limitation at the end of the present session of Congress. It is essential that this arrangement should be renewed and continued. The applicants and grantees are so numerous, the aggregate amount disbursed so great, equaling at least three millions two hundred thousand dollars annually, and the doubtful questions both of fact and principle, so frequent and complicated, that unless a branch of administration, carefully superintended, is devoted exclusively to this service, the public interest must materially suffer.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has exhibited in detail, the transactions in the important branch of the public service confided to his superintendence. Important benefits have resulted from the labors of the commissioners for the adjustment of unsettled relations with the Indians west of the Mississippi, which commission expired by limitation in July last. The country assigned for the permanent residence of the Eastern Indians, has been so apportioned among them, that little difficulty is anticipated, from conflicting claims or doubtful boundaries. An important council has been held at Fort Gibson, with the Chiefs of several of the tribes of that quarter, including some of the wandering bands, whose predatory operations have heretofore kept the frontier in alarm. At this council, the situation of the Indians was fully discussed, and amicable relations established. The United tribe of Pottawatomies, Ottawas, and Chippewas, possessing the country in the vicinity of Chicago, have conditionally acceded to the alteration proposed in the boundries of the tract assigned for them West of the Mississippi, by the treaty concluded in 1833. An arrangement has been made with the Miami for the cession of a part of their reservation in the State of Indiana. As they appear to be not yet prepared for removal, this relinquishment without injuring them, will relieve the State, in some measure, from the embarrassment caused by such large reservations as they possess, embracing a most valuable part of the country, and interrupting the settlements and communication. The negotiation with the Wyandots in Ohio for the purchase of the reservation secured to them in that State, has not been completed—the Indians having requested time for further consideration.

The necessary appropriations will be asked for the removal of the Seminoles, agreeably to the treaty formed with them. And arrangements have been made for the emigration of the Creeks, as fast as they are prepared for a change of residence. Unhappy councils and internal divisions still prevents the removal of the Cherokees in a body. The system of removal, however, by enrolment, is going on, and during this season, about one thousand persons have passed to the west.—The future condition of the Chickasaws, depends upon their own conduct. The means placed at their disposal being fully adequate to their removal and permanent comfortable establishment.

Any changes which experience may show to be necessary in these acts, can, from time to time, be provided, until they shall become fully adapted to the situation and condition of the Indians, and to the intercourse, both commercial and political, which ought to exist between them and our government and citizens.—The system of removal has changed, essentially, the prospects of the emigrants, and has imposed new obligations upon the United States. A vast tract of country, containing much more than one hundred millions of acres, has been set apart for the permanent residence of these Indians, and already about thirty thousand have been removed to it. The Government is under treaty stipulations to remove nearly fifty thousand others to the same region, including the Illinois and Lake Michigan Indians, with whom a conditional arrangement has been made. This extensive district, embracing a great variety of soil and climate, has been divided among the several tribes and definite boundaries assigned to each. They will there be brought into juxtaposition with one another, and also into contact, and possibly into collision, with the native tribes of that country, and it

seems highly desirable that some plan should be adopted for the regulation of the intercourse among these divided communities, and for the exercise of a general power of supervision over them, so far as these objects can be effected consistently with the power of Congress, and with the various stipulations existing with them. It is difficult, indeed, to conceive how peace can be preserved, and the guarantee of protection held out to the Eastern Indians fulfilled, without some legislative provision upon this subject.

It will be seen by adverting to the estimates, that the ordinary expenditures of the Indian Department have been reduced to the sum of fifty-nine thousand eight hundred dollars. A material diminution, which the provisions of the law of the last session, organizing that Department, has rendered practicable, and which brings down its expenditures to a sum less by one-half than the average annual amount for some years past.—The appropriations for annuities being fixed, and depending upon treaty stipulations, cannot be reduced by administration.

Atheism.—The Atlas is trying to skulk from the acknowledgment that a Whig member elect of the State Senate was one of the original Trustees of the Fanny Wright Fund, and that one of the Whig Representatives from this city is a member of Mr. Kneeland's Society, by quoting a paragraph from the Essex Banner in which it is erroneously asserted that the Senator alluded to is from Boston, and that the Representative "is a proprietor of the Atheistical establishment in this city." The only errors in the statement of the Banner, are, the assertions that the Senator is an inhabitant of Boston, and that the Representative is "a proprietor of the Atheistical establishment. The Senator is from another District, and the Representative is a member of Mr. Kneeland's Society, not a proprietor.

Ward No. 12 will hold an election this day to supply a vacancy in its Common Council ticket. An effort will be made to defeat the choice of Col. Amee, one of the most useful and intelligent members of the present board, but we hope that it will prove unsuccessful. If the Independent electors of Ward 12 turn out as they ought to on this occasion, Col. Amee will be returned as the successful candidate.

The Editor of the Transcript has at length acknowledged that Mrs. Austin can sing "delightfully and with spirit"—he does not, however, like the manner in which she moves her hands in acknowledgement of the approbation of the audience—he thinks they should dangle at her sides like two tallow candles while she performs a simple cutesy, which he says is deemed sufficient in this cold latitude. We hope that Mrs. A., should she survive the "displeasure" which the T. says she has excited in Boston because she put her hand to her face at a wrong moment, in an Editor's opinion, will treasure up the sage advice of the T. and be careful not again to excite the "displeasure" of Bostonians by a repetition of the heinous offence charged upon her.—The T. dislikes the cut of Mr. Walton's pantaloons, but does not inform us whether they excited the "displeasure" of the rest of the audience or not.

Compliment to the Boston Ladies.—An Editor at St. Louis mentions the fact, that 6000 Boston Ladies visited the paintings of Adam and Eve while they were on exhibition in this city, as evidence of the perfect propriety of their being viewed by females. He says—"Bostonians, we guess, have pretty tolerable notions of propriety, pro. and con."

Congress.—The National Intelligencer says, "both Houses of Congress, on Thursday, adjourned over to Monday, the House of Representatives first ordering the training committees or that body to be appointed. They are selected by the Speaker of the House, and will be announced at the opening of Monday's sitting, and not before. In the Senate, no movement has been made towards the appointment of committees."

Child found.—A child, apparently about a week old, was picked up on the north side of Central wharf, near the arch, last evening, between five and six o'clock. It was dressed in a blue-and-white gingham, and wrapped in a piece of old red flannel, with a white cap over its head. It was found by two sailors, and was at the time nearly dead from cold: it was taken to the watch-house and delivered to Mr. Stark, one of the city-watch, who had it removed to his own house, and properly taken care of. His house is No. 9 Marshal-st. where the child may be seen.

A man in Springfield, who prints a paper there called the *Republican*, says that we undertook to say something smart about his brains the other day—if this be true, we advise him to treasure it up, for we can assure him that it is the only smart thing that ever was about his brains.

The re-election of Mr. King to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature of Alabama, has rather "ramscuddled" Gov. Moore, as our friend of the Gazette would say. But the Swig Senator (Gov. Moore) has been through some dark contests before.

Mangum is "whittled down to the little end of nothing," to use the language of our neighbor again, by the Legislature of his State, North Carolina, who will make him eat his words, although he do it as Pistol eat the leek—"with latefullest dislish."

People are inquiring for news from Congress—we shall have none for a day or two—until they have done appointing committees, &c.

The motion for a new trial of the Pirates is still pending—the Court adjourned yesterday until nine o'clock this morning.

Municipal.—At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday—resolve passed to widen Ann street so as to connect Merchants' row with Blackstone street, sixty feet wide. The committee on the subject of altering the sixth section of the ordinance establishing and regulating the Quarantine of vessels, reported that it is not expedient to make any alteration in the same.—Warrants were granted to Albert F. Dow, as Foreman, Thomas P. Ennes, 1st Assistant Foreman, and Aaron H. Bean, Clerk, of Engine No. 9. Petition of Charles Pike and others, to have the name of Southack street changed to Winthrop street, referred to Aldermen Fales and Eliot. A letter was received from Thomas C. Amory, Esq., declining a re-election to the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. An ordinance providing for the more regular collection of debts due to the city, referred to Aldermen Wetmore and Gurney. Reports on the subject of Primary Schools, and on the subject of lighting the city with gas, were accepted in concurrence with the Common Council. The committee on the subject of erecting a House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, reported, that the building will be completed as soon as is consistent with a proper attention to the goodness of the work, and that the expense will not exceed the amount contemplated—accepted.

TRIAL OF THE CONVENT RIOTERS.

From the reporter for the Morning Post.

East Cambridge, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Bishop Fenwick was called upon the stand this morning, to identify a plan of the internal arrangements of the late convent, and stated that the third and attic stories of the buildings were dormitories, or fitted up as sleeping apartments; but what bearing this fact has against the prisoner, I cannot now perceive. Next to the Bishop was called Daniel J. Coburn, who arrested Buzzell, who wore earlocks at that time which came down low. Nine witnesses were then called, to sustain the character of Logan, whose veracity had been assailed by as many witnesses, yesterday—they nearly all agreed that they had never heard any thing against his reputation for truth till they saw the newspapers of this morning, which drew from the Attorney General, Hon. James T. Austin, the flattering compliment to the reporters of the public press—"We cannot whisper in the court house without its being printed." At this point, George F. Farley, Esq. intimated to the court that the prisoner did not wish to have any more witnesses introduced in his defence—and Mr. F. accordingly entered upon his closing argument, and after laying it down as an undisputed fact that the rumor that a female was held in durance against her will was the sole cause of the burning of the convent, proceeded at once to the testimony tending to identify Buzzell with the individual known throughout this trial as the "tall man."

Mr. F. first alluded to the nickname of "Old R," and said—"It is only proved that Old R, even if that man was Buzzell, still he only agreed to 'be on hand on Thursday night'; but we deny that Buzzell was ever called Old R, till afterwards. We deny his ever having been there—either at the gate, the bonfire, or the burning of the building. The preponderance of the evidence is, that he was not there. The first witness who attempts to identify him is Mr. Thaxter, and on the cross-examination he went so far as to say that when he first saw the prisoner in the court, he did not think he was the man, till he heard him speak. But what did Buzzell say in the court? Did he use the same words and tones he used on the night of the riot? No, he stands here a prisoner merely, and only repeats the single word challenge. But it will be recollected, that Buzzell had a cold—proved as far as any fact can be proved—and that his voice was affected by it; and if we believe the witnesses on this point, we must believe that Buzzell is not the man that Mr. Thaxter heard at the gate—for when in the Court House, Buzzell spoke in his natural voice, but at the time of the conversation at the gate, Buzzell could not speak in his natural voice. Mr. Farley also disposed of Judge Fay's, Fitz Cutter's, and Mr. Burbank's testimony respecting the voice in the same manner as he turned the effect of Mr. Thaxter's. The next point he took up was the boast of 'whipping the Irishman,' which one of the witnesses qualifies, by saying 'the, or three Irishmen.' It is testified that the tall man said he had 'whipped the Irishman over by the canal,' but Buzzell attacked Rossiter on the main road, at a very considerable distance from the canal. There is no doubt that an Irishman was whipped on the canal—there are twenty whippers there every year—mostly by their own countrymen, but sometimes by ours. The locating the whipping 'by the canal,' proves that the tall man did not allude to the beating of Rossiter, but to another Irishman who was beaten.

It is proved also, as far as human testimony can prove it, that Buzzell had no whiskers at that time.—No testimony could be even imagined farther than what we have as to Buzzell's having no whiskers;—they tell us, that in summer brickmakers cannot well wear whiskers—one says that he threatened, in jest, to 'take him by the ears,' a day or two before, and that B. replied—"he might take hold of his ears, but he could not take hold of his whiskers, as he had none." Buzzell has whiskers now, and it is these very whiskers which tends to make Mr. Fay identify him with the 'tall man.' We say there was a man talking with Judge Fay, and that man had whiskers, and therefore that man could not have been the prisoner.

With respect to the supposed nickname, "Old R." Mr. Farley advanced the idea, that the words used were "Old Ayr," a well known name; and further, that it was never presented to connect Buzzell with that appellation till after his arrest.

Bennett, the clearest, and fairest, and strongest witness against the prisoner, whom he swears to positively, says he had large whiskers. On the other side, Smith equally clear and fair, testifies that he thought this "tall man," taking so active a part, was Buzzell with whom he was well acquainted, till he went up to speak to him, when he discovered that he was mistaken.

To prove that Buzzell was not the tall man, so conspicuous between 8 and 9, and immediately after at the gate, we have Templeton, who was in Lord's store, with him, a half a mile from the gate—that to ease his cold he drank molasses and gin—the next we heard of him is about a quarter past 9, when his brother, finds him sitting on the grass in front of Mr. Kelly's house, where he lives. The brother blames him for so exposing himself with his cold, and advises him to go into the house. Does this agree with the leader of a desperate riot? Both of these witnesses must have perjured themselves, or Buzzell could not have been the tall man seen at the convent gate by Mr. Fay and others.

The testimony of Messrs. Gerry and Phelps were disposed of as contradictory by Mr. Farley, who contended that Col. Gerry had entirely failed in explaining satisfactorily, his own presence at the scene of the riot. He was much surprised that Col. Gerry should be called to the scene by loud cheers, heard at the distance of a mile and a half, at the very time when some of the other witnesses testified that the collection of people had separated and became quiet.

As for Buck's evidence he pronounced it all a lie—he would only admit three facts that he testified to—that he was at the fire, broke into the Convent, and committed theft. He was soon apprehended, and he has all the love of life to induce him to lie. He swears with all the bias that the love of life can fix upon him.—Mr. Farley repudiated the idea of the conspiracy testified by Buck, but not supported by a single other witness; and suggested the absurdity of such men of intelligence and respectability as Mr. Kelley and Mr. Cutter; openly counselling so infamous an outrage as the destruction of the Convent. At the early age from ten to fourteen, Buck had acquired in his native town, the reputation of a "lying boy," and from that time upward, we find wherever we follow him his character to be bad, go where we will. We find him changing his name, and assigning as a reason for that change, that he "was tired of it;" but he soon got tired of that also. Logan has testified to enough, if he be believed, and is not mistaken to convict the prisoner, but we have shown him to be perfectly destitute of credit. Mr. Farley reiterated these positions in every possible combination, and condemned with emphasis and indignation, the monstrous supposition, that the life of a prisoner should be taken away upon the testimony of such infamous witnesses.

Mr. Farley occupied five hours, in closing, after which the Court adjourned till 9 tomorrow morning, when the Attorney General will commence his argument in behalf of the prosecution.

Correction.—In giving Mr. Edward Cutter's testimony in the trial now going on at Cambridge, our Reporter has made one or two mistakes. Mr. C. did not say that on the night of the fire he went to Mr. Runey's before he went to Mr. Adams's, but that he went to Mr. Adams's first. After seeing the Nuns in their own garden, he next observed them in a potatoe field opposite his house, and helped them over a fence into the road. He did not use the phrase "silly sheep,"

but *mule sheep*—which correction he desires to have made in justice to himself and those of whom he spoke.

Some blame has been attached to Mr. Cutter because his statement relative to Mrs. Mary John, did not appear on Monday, the day preceding the riot. It is no more than justice to Mr. C. for us to say that he brought his statement to our office between six and seven o'clock, on Sunday evening, but that our paper had then gone to press, and of course it could not conveniently be admitted—had we been present, however, we should have stopped the press for the purpose of inserting it. Mr. C. was informed that seven o'clock would be in season, and it would have been on any other evening save Sunday, when the Post is put to press several hours earlier than on the other nights of the week.

Latest from France.—By the packet ship Francis 1st, Captain Castoff, we have Paris papers to the 10th, and Havre papers to the 11th November.—*Jour. Com.*

It is stated in the last Paris accounts that the Duke of Bassano, the former Minister of the Interior, has been entrusted by the King with the formation of a new Ministry.

The Chambers were to be immediately convoked, and a law of amnesty presented for their concurrence.

Havre, Nov. 8.—Cottons.—We have received from N. York, by the Clarendon and Silve de Genesee, 1364 bales. The sales during the week amount to 6537 bales, as follows: 2733 Louisiana at 122 1/2 a 147 1/2; 60 do new crop 145 1/2; 2384 Georgia Upland 105 a 140; 10 do new crop 137 1/2; 631 Mobile 123 a 131 1/2; 534 Alabama and Tennessee 117 1/2 a 130; 200 Virginia 130 1/2. Pot and Pearl Ashes—Prices are well supported, and few importers inclined to sell. Coffee.—No decided rise in this article, but prices are better supported; St. Domingo is the only description in demand, of which 4000 bags have been sold for consumption and speculation. Rice—A re-sale of 60 tons Carolina has again been made at 23 1/2 a 24 1/2. Hops—Nothing doing and prices nominal. Whalebones—A small order from the north has been executed at 150 a 160.

Havre Market.—Sales Nov. 10—175 bales Louisiana Cotton, at 132 1/2 a 142; 100 Georgia at 124 a 127 1/2; 134 bags P. Rico Coffee at 85; 150 Havanna do 76 1/2; 97 blis Potash at 37 1/2; 50 do Pearlshell at 29 1/2.

From Jamaica.—By the arrival of the ship Orbit, Captain Mead, we have our files of Kingston papers to the 14th ult. The following is from the Chronicle of the latest date.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

We regret to announce that the accounts which were received yesterday in Spanish-Town from Westmoreland, are alarming. Three attempts had been made to set fire to the town of Savanah-Mar, and the negroes generally were manifesting a determination to resist labour. On Shrewsbury estate, to which there are attached upwards of four hundred apprentices, and where they formerly used to make thirty hogheads of sugar per week, the only quantity now manufactured is 1 hoghead. This has principally arisen from the resolution taken on the part of the apprentices not to work beyond the hour of 6 o'clock. They will neither work after hours for wages, nor will they make an exchange of time, until strong measures are resorted to, to compel them to labor with more alacrity than they have done since they merged into a state of conditional freedom.

The latest account from that estate, we understand, states that the previous evening the apprentices deserted work at six o'clock, leaving an immense quantity of liquor in the boiling-house, which would have been all spoiled, had not the overseer contrived to bribe a few hands to watch its progress during the necessary process. We are also informed that the spirit of passive resistance is also spreading throughout the apprentice population in Westmoreland to an alarming extent.

Sentences in Municipal Court, December term, 1834.—Wm. McKenna, convicted on two indictments—one for assaulting Henry Comerai, a lad, coming out of the Atlantic bank, with intent to steal from him \$1040, the other for stealing in John A. Richardson's dwelling house—sentenced to three years hard labor in state prison. Patrick Donnelly, indicted for manslaughter of John Newhall, on 19th August last; the jury acquitted Donnelly without leaving their seats, probably being satisfied that the killing took place in justifiable self-defence.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a large and respectable Convention of the Democratic Republicans of Congressional District No. 4, held at Murdoch's Hotel, in Cambridge, on the 8th December, inst., agreeably to public notice heretofore given, Col. Abijah Thompson having called the meeting to order, Bowen Buckman, Esq., of Woburn, was appointed Chairman, and Arthur W. Austin, Esq., of Charlestown, was chosen Secretary, by ballot.

After preliminary and spirited remarks by various gentlemen, upon motion of Arthur W. Austin, Esq., it was Resolved, unanimously, That the Democratic Republicans of Congressional District No. 4, have unlimited confidence in the political firmness and integrity of JAMES RUSSELL, Esq., of West Cambridge, and that they will give him an undivided support as the Democratic candidate for Congress from this District.

Resolved, That the most energetic measures be used to bring out an increased vote of the Democratic Republicans throughout this District on Monday next.

Resolved, That the defeat of Samuel Hoar, Esq., the Whig candidate at the last election, and the gratifying vote of the Republicans, afford convincing proofs that the Democracy of Middlesex are true to the principles of their fathers.

Resolved, That the measures of GEN. JACKSON, in relation to Internal Improvements, the Tariff, and the United States Bank, are gratifying to the Democracy of Middlesex—and prove, that in elevating the Hero of New Orleans to the Presidency, the people have consulted their own interest, and given a new impulse to the cause of Liberty.

Resolved, That the forbearance, the calm dignity, and ability which have been displayed through scenes of political warfare, by MARTIN VAN BUREN, have given him claims to the attachment of the Republican party throughout the country, and prove that he possesses the qualities of a Statesman—whilst the vindictive career of his prominent rivals marks only the minds of narrow politicians.

Resolved, That the Hon. GAYTON P. OSGOOD, of Essex North, is entitled to our regard for his political firmness during the last session of Congress.

Resolved, That the Hon. ISAAC HILL is deserving of our respect in an eminent degree, for his high-minded and unwavering support of the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith—and that his untiring services for the Republican party of New England, can never be forgotten by his friends, nor forgiven by his political enemies.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Morning Post, New England Artizan, and Lowell Patriot.

On motion, the Convention was then dissolved. BOWEN BUCKMAN, Chairman. ARTHUR W. AUSTIN, Secretary.

Municipal Election.—The Hon. THEODORE LYMAN was re-elected Mayor of Boston on Monday by nearly a unanimous vote. The Whig ticket for Aldermen with the exception of Jabez Ellis, is chosen. In the place of Mr. Ellis, Winslow Lewis is believed to have succeeded by more than 100 majority. The Whig tickets for the Common Council are chosen, it is understood, in all the wards except No. 2. In Ward 4, Moses Grant succeeded over Ezra Trull, the regular candidate, by 28 votes. In Ward 6, Thomas A. Davis, who was nominated upon the regular ticket, is beaten by Amos Wood by 13 votes.—*Atlas.*

WARD NOTICE.—An adjourned meeting of the Voters of Ward 1 will be held at their Ward Room, THIS Evening, the 10th instant, at 12 M. to fill one vacancy in the Common Council. BRADLEY CUMMINGS, Clerk.

REVIEW OF THE BOSTON MARKET

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9.

ASHES.—The advance on Pearls, noticed in our last review, has been fully sustained by further sales and nearly the entire stock being in the hands of one person, and the weekly supplies at the inspection office very limited, prices are expected to decline; the principal demand has been from manufacturers and sales consists of 40 a 50 casks at \$118-50 do do \$119 and a few casks at \$123 per ton—the transactions in market have been 50 casks at \$74 a 88 per ton and very few at market.

BEANS.—Have been in fair demand and prices remain as last reported, a sale of 300 bushels at 137 per bushel was made for export and to the trade several parcels of 1-3 per bushel and some lots common 1-25 per bushel.

BARLEY.—None remaining in first hands, and the article will soon be much wanted.

BEEFWAX.—Continues scarce with a fair demand for shipping qualities.

CANDLES.—The sales, sperm have been considerable for several months at 22 c mos. Moulds are dull of sale and prices nominally the same.

COAL.—The same dullness exists in the market for foreign coals as noticed in previous reviews, and prices quite nominal. Anthracite being in better demand and stocks not large, the late advance has been fully sustained; several cargoes have been ordered, but as long arrivals are early looked for, prices are not expected to further improve.

COFFEE.—The demand has been rather languid and prices remain about the same. The principal business done has been for the trade, and consists of 400 bags St. Domingo at 10 a 10 1/2, a choice lot at 10 1/2; 100 bags for export 10 1/2, and 200 do common 9 1/2; 200 do Rio at 11, and Java 12 1/2 per lb. on 8 mos. credit.

COTTON.—Not much doing and prices a shade lower; the supplies since our last consist of 14 a 1500 bales, and the sales at 14 1/2 and 15 a 190; Alabama 190, and New Orleans 19 a 200 per lb.

COPPER.—The demand for manufactured continues, and large sales for sheathing have been made at quotations.

DUCK.—Sales moderate and prices the same.

DYE STUFFS.—The sales since our last have been to a fair extent, and prices the same. Dye woods are held for higher rates.

DRUGS.—The operations of the week having been confined to the usual transactions for the trade, no essential change of last reported prices has taken place.

FEATHERS.—There has been considerable business done in shipping qualities at the last reported prices, which are confirmed, 500 qts Bay and Bank \$2 a 2 1/2 and 10 a 1200 do Hake and Haddock \$1 1/2 a 1 1/4 for the former, and the latter \$1 1/2 a 2 1/2 per qt. Mackerel are in fair demand at 4, 5, 5 1/2 a 5 1/2 for out city inspection, and Boston inspection 4, 5 and 5 1/2 per lb.

FLOUR.—There has been a steady demand for Genesee and sales 4000 bbls have been made to the trade at \$5 3/4 a 5 1/2 per bbl, and on hand at \$5 1/2 per bbl; cash; 500 a 1000 bbls Howard street \$5 1/2 per bbl; 200 do Fredericksburg 5 1/4 a 5 1/2, and 250 do 5 1/2 on same credit; 300 do Petersburg, for export, at \$5 per bbl 6 mos.

FRUIT.—The sales of Malaga Fruit have been principally by private contract, without producing any material alteration on former reports. Of the imports of Figs, 5 a 6000 drums have been taken at 5 a 6 per lb.

GRAIN.—The increased supplies of Corn and decline of prices in most of the Southern markets, had a corresponding effect upon our own, and sales since our last have been made of 5000 bushels yellow corn at 63 a 64 and 700 per bushel cash, and an entire cargo of 6 a 7000 bush. It at 62 on 30 days; 1000 do white 67 a 67 1/2; 3000 do Northern round at 72 c per bush. Oats have been sold at 35c for Southern, and 42c for Northern. Rye 80c per bushel.

HEMP.—Demand moderate, and no change on reported rates.

HIDES.—There are no hides of any importance remaining in first hands, and quoted rates correspond to the recent operations in the market.

HATS.—There has been in good demand, and considerable sales have been effected at 84 a 85 per ton.

HOPS.—The limited transactions of the week have been owing to the stand taken by growers, and the unwillingness on the part of buyers to give the prices asked—sales from second hands have been made of 3 a 400 bales, part for future delivery, at \$1 1/2 a 1 1/4 per lb. cash.

IRON.—An increased demand has been observed for English, and sales at the range of present quotations—Russia Old Sable 800, and new do 82 a 83 1/2 per ton, on 12 mos. cr.

LIME.—An extensive demand has been experienced for this article, and large sales made at 9 a 9 1/2 as most of the Eastern vessels are in for the season, the expected supplies are very limited.

LIQUORS.—Brandsies, the transactions therein have been limited—Rums, sales 60 a 80 per casks St. Croix to the trade, 40 a 100 per gallon—150 bbls New England at 23c, 6 mos. for exportation. Wines are in fair demand, and prices about the same as last reported.

MOLASSES.—A slight improvement has been experienced for distilling qualities since our last report—and the greater part of the supplies now in market is held by two or three persons, who are firm at our highest quotations.

The principal sales of the week have been as follows—700 hds Havana Matanzas at 24 a 24 1/2—300 do Trinidad at 25 a 26—English Island at 25c—and ordinary Cuba at 23 1/2 per gal. 4 mos.

NAVY.—There have been sales of Cuba and St. Domingo to a considerable extent for exportation—terms not public.

NAVAL STORES.—The recent supplies of Spirits Turpentine have caused prices to decline, and sales have been made at 53 a 55c per lb. of 4 a 500 tons of this article have been made at quoted rates.

OLIVE OIL.—Sales of 1 a 500 holders firm—Lined Southern 81, and Foreign 103 per gal, 6 mos. cr. Sperm without change—Whale scarce, and Shore in demand, and sales 100 bbls at 9 a 9 1/2 per bbl.

PLASTER.—Sales of 4 a 500 tons of this article have been made at quoted rates.

PROVISIONS.—The beef market has sustained an improvement on late reported prices—the country supplies being principally received, and stocks getting into the hands of a few speculators, less inclination is manifested to sell, except at an advance on previous rates.

SUGAR.—The business transactions of the week have not been of much interest—small sales only have been made, and those at the quoted rates—Havana Browns, 200 boxes, at 4 1/2 a 5—10 do, 6 1/2 a 6 1/2 and 24 hds Porto Rico, 8 a 8 1/2 per lb, 6 mos. cr.

SALT.—The coarse qualities command the last reported prices—but the business done has been very limited—400 bags Liverpool were sold at prices 1 1/2 a 1 1/2 per lb, 6 mos.

SALT PETRE.—Sales 300 a 400 bags Crude at 2 1/2 a 3 1/2 per lb.

SPICES.—Holders of Pepper are asking higher prices—and small sales have been made at 7c per lb.

TOBACCO.—Not much doing, and expected supplies early arrivals.

TALLOW.—Not much doing, and stocks increasing—sales rough at 5c per lb.

WOOL.—Not much business has been done, except to supply the wants of manufacturers, and prices are as last reported—there is not an abundant stock of wool at market—and some holders have acquired more firmness.

